

8th Class Geography English Medium Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	One of the largest oceans of the world.	A. Indian ocean B. Pacific Ocean C. Atlantic Ocean D. antarctic Ocean
2	The largest salt water body on the surface of the Earth is called.	A. Starit B. Bay C. Ocean D. Sea
3	Connects Atlantic Ocean to Mediterranean Sea.	A. English Channel B. Gibraltar Strait C. Barring Strait
4	Moon, Earth and Sun are in same plane on.	A. 1st date of lunar month B. 7th date of lunar month C. 21st date of lunar month D. 29th date of lunar month
5	The continuous rise and fall of sea level is called.	A. Currents B. Tides C. Waves D. Surf
6	The surface of Earth covered by water is.	A. 61% B. 71% C. 81% D. 91%
7	All the water on the Earth is in ocean.	A. 95% B. 96% C. 97% D. 98%
8	The fresh water on the Earth is	A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 4%
9	It is the second largest ocean of the world.	A. Atlantic ocean B. Indian ocean C. Aretic ocean D. Pacific ocean
10	Panama Canal links Pacific ocean with the	A. Indian ocean B. Atlantic ocean C. Aretic ocean D. Antarctic ocean
11	Suez Canal Red sea with the Mediterranean sea thrugh.	A. Atlantic ocean B. Indian ocean C. Southern ocean D. Pacific ocean
12	Extreme cold water and huge ice bergs are main features of	A. Pacific ocean B. Antarctic ocean C. ARctic ocean D. Indian ocean
13	An area of land surrounded by water from all sides is called.	A. Bay B. Isthmus C. Wave D. Island
14	The movement of surfacewater due to winds is called.	A. Tide B. Current C. Wave D. Strait
15	With increase is depth, the temperatur eof the ocean water.	A. Increases B. decreases C. Remain constant D. None of these

16	The current which flow from equator to polar areas are called.	A. cold currents B. drift C. Warm currents D. a and b both
17	The current which flow from equator to polr areas are called.	A. Cold currents B. Drift C. Warm currents D. a and b both
18	A large current formed by joing of two currents is called.	A. Tide B. Wave C. Drift D. Bay
19	Warm surface layer has an average temperatur eof.	A. 15 oC to 20 oC B. 20 oC to 25 oC C. 25 oC to 30 oC D. 30 oC to 35 oC
20	Middle surface layer has as average temperature.	A. 5 oC to 20 oC B. 0 oC to 5 oC C. 0 oC to 20 oC D. 20 oC to 25 oC
21	Which layer of ocean is called Thermo cline.	A. Warm surface layer B. Middle layer C. Cold Deep layer D. All of these
22	The top fo the wave is called	A. Breaker B. Surf C. Crest D. Through
23	Daily tides occur twice with the interval of	A. 6 hours and 25 minutes B. 12 hours and 25 minutes C. 18 hours and 25 minutes D. 24 hours and 25 minutes
24	Phytoplankton is a microscopic	A. Animal B. Plants C. a and b both D. None of these
25	The effect of Sun's gravitation is of the Moon's gravity on the Earth.	A. 36% B. 46% C. 56% D. 66%
26	Isthmus of Suez connects.	A. Asia with africa B. Asia with Europe C. Africa with Europe D. Ameria with Asia
27	Mid -oceanic ridge is the significant features of.	A. Arctic ocean B. Pacific ocean C. Atlantic ocean D. Indian ocean
28	Shallow waters, low salinity and frozen surface are main features of.	A. Indian ocean B. Southern ocean C. Arctic ocean D. pacific ocean
29	The average depth of Pacific ocean is.	A. 4280 metres B. 3900 metres C. 1200 metres D. 3200 metres
30	The detph of Mariana Trench is.	A. 30612 feet B. 32601 feet C. 36201 feet D. 31062 feet
31	Climate is a condition of atmosphere, over a.	A. Short period of time B. Weak period C. Long period of time D. None of these
32	Main cause of climate change and global warming is.	A. Oxygen gas B. Hydrogen gas C. Nitrogen gas D. Green house gases
33	The everage temperatur eof the Earth surface is.	A. Decreasing B. Increasing C. Fluctuating D. No channing

		Climate changing
34	Rising sea level will lead to.	A. Glacier Melting B. Coastal flooding C. Severe drought D. None of them
35	Increasing surface temperature is called.	A. Green house effect B. Temperature change C. Flooding D. Global warming
36	When an area of region experiences below average rainfall, it leads to.	A. Flood B. Storm C. Heat wave D. Drought
37	The climate on the Earth has been changing since it formed..... billion years ago.	A. 2.5 B. 3.5 C. 4.5 D. 5.5
38	Deforestation is responsible for the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere upto.	A. 10% B. 15% C. 20% D. 25%
39	It is a powerful green house gas which is contributing in climate change released by the use of both commercial and organic fertilizers.	A. Oxygen B. Carbon monoxide C. Nitrogen oxide D. Sulphur dioxide
40	It is the warmest decade ever recorded, with rising global average temperature.	A. 1980-1990 B. 1990-2000 C. 2000-2010 D. 2011-2020
41	Without green house gases, our Earth would be about..... degrees colder than it is today.	A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40
42	It will cause more dramatic water shortages and continue to increase the risk of wild fires.	A. Disappearing glaciers B. Easy snow melt C. Severe droughts D. All of these
43	A new type of smog, known as photochemical smog, was first described in.	A. 1930s B. 1940s C. 1950s D. 1960s
44	Karachi has rainy season from July to.	A. August B. December C. September D. October
45	In Karachi the day temperature in winter season is about.	A. 10 °C B. 26 °C C. 36 °C D. 62 °C
46	Cyclones in the Arabian sea are formed mostly from mid-May till mid-	A. June B. July C. August D. September
47	Which of the following statement is correct about seasons in New York City.	A. Summers are warm, humid and wet B. Winters are very cold, snowy and windy C. It is partly cloudy year round D. All of these
48	The month with the most rain in New York City is	A. January B. February C. March D. April
49	The month with the least rain in New York City is.	A. February B. April C. August D. October
50	The warm season in New York City lasts for.	A. 2.5 months B. 3.5 months C. 4.5 months D. 5.5 months
51		A. June B. July

51	The hottest month of the years in New York City is.	 C. November D. December
52	The coldest season in New York City lasts for.	A. 1.3 months B. 2.3 months C. 3.3 months D. 4.3 months
53	The coldest month of the year in New York City is.	A. January B. February C. November D. December
54	Aretic is the are around the.	A. East B. South pole C. North pole D. West
55	The area around the south pole is.	A. Aretic B. Antarctica C. Equator D. Tropic of Capricorn
56	It lies between the Tropic of cancer the Tropic of Capricorn.	A. Equator B. North Pole C. Tropical Zone D. South Pole
57	Noise pollution causes.	A. Lungs problem B. Hapatitis C. Weakness of eyesight D. High blood pressure
58	Glaciers are melting due to	A. Soil pollution B. Water pollution C. Global warming D. Noise pollution
59	Made up of different gases.	A. Lithosphere B. Hydrosphere C. Atmosphere D. Biosphere
60	Ozone layer is depleting due to	A. Water pollution B. Soil pollution C. Air pollution D. Noise pollution
61	Toxic gases enters the atmosphere due to.	A. Noise pollution B. Water pollution C. Use of chemicla fertilizers D. Deforestation
62	Which of the following is a partof natural environment.	A. Buildings B. Transpot C. Atmosphere D. Roads
63	It is a part of humna environment.	A. Air B. Water C. Roads D. Soil
64	The unwanted change is physical or chemicla composition of water is refrrd to as.	A. Air pollution B. Land pollution C. Water pollution D. Noise pollution
65	When the volume and speed of high pitched sounds create a disturbance for our hearing abilities, it is termed as.	A. Land pollution B. Air pollution C. Noise pollution D. Water pollution
66	The excessive or poor use of artificial outdoor light is termed as.	A. Noise pollution B. Light Pollution C. Air pollution D. Water pollution
67	Light has a direct alerting effect and can affect.	A. Learning B. Productivity C. Memory consolidation D. All of these
68	Climate change agreement was signed is.	A. Lahore, Pakistan B. New York, America C. Paris, France D. None of these
		A. Industrial noise

69	The cause fo light pollution is	A. Industrial noise B. Transport noise C. Artificial light D. Loud music
70	Green house effect keeps the terrestrial temperature suitale for life at.	A. 10 oC B. 15 oC C. 20 oC D. 25 oC
71	This pollutant can lead to excess level of acid in lakes and streams, and damages trees and soil	A. Carbon di oxide B. Methane C. Sulphur D. Nitrogen
72	It is result of water pollution that leads to death of aquatic life.	A. Eutrophication B. Toxicity C. Mercury D. Sulphur
73	Nutrients overloads in aquatic ecosystem can cause.	A. Death of aquatic life B. Algal blooms C. Toxicity D. Eutrophication
74	The malfunction of air conditioners cause to escape into the atmosphere.	A. Nitrogen B. Sulphur C. Carbon di oxide D. Chlorofluorocarbons
75	Climate chagne agreement was signed in.	A. 2015 B. 2016 C. 2014 D. 2017
76	Sewage, farming, soil erosion and oil pollution are the causes of.	A. Air pollution B. Water pollution C. Land pollution D. Noise pollution
77	It is a protective gaseous envelop around the Earth.	A. Green house effect B. Atmosphere C. Ozone layer D. Oxygen
78	A city famous for the cotton and textile industry	A. Lahore B. Sialkot C. Faisalabad D. Rawalpindi
79	One of the major imports of Pakistan.	A. Mineral oil B. Sports goods C. Fish D. Fruits
80	A process of a separation of seeds from the cotton boll.	A. Spinning B. Ginning C. Weaving D. None of these
81	One of the major exports of Pakistan.	A. Sugar B. Sports goods C. Textile goods D. Cement
82	Physical growth of cities is called.	A. Immigration B. Urbanization C. Industrilization D. None of these
83	It is the most important large scale industry in Pakistan.	A. Cement industry B. Steel industry C. Sugar Industry D. Textile Industry
84	In Pakistan, cotton is grown mainly in the.	A. Punjab and Sindh B. Sindh and Balochistan C. Punjab and KPK D. KPK and Balochistan
85	The ripe cotton boll is a mass of threads, each fastened to a seed.	A. 2-3 cm long B. 2-4 cm long C. 2-5 cm long D. 2-6 cm long
86	This machine twists the fibres together to make yarn or thread.	A. gin B. drawing maching C. carding machine D. Spinning machine

87	Textile industry contributes towards exports of Pakistan.	A. 40% B. 50% C. 60% D. 70%
88	The per capita income of Pakistan in 2021 CE was.	A. 1654 US dollars B. 1465 US dollars C. 1546 US dollars D. 1456 US dollars
89	Which of the following country provided financial and technical assistance, to establish nuclear power plant in Karachi.	A. China B. Canada C. Russia D. Middle East
90	Which of the following items does Pakistan import.	A. Sports goods B. Leather goods C. Agriculture machinery D. Carpets
91	Which of the following items does Pakistan import	A. Sports goods B. Leather goods C. Agriculture machinery D. Carpets
92	Which of the following items does Pakistan export.	A. IT related products B. Sports goods C. Edible oil D. Crude oil
93	Karakoram highway was established by the mutual economic and technical support of Pakistan and	A. Middle East B. China C. UK D. USA
94	Which measures should Pakistan take to improve its balance of payment.	A. Increase the exports of higher value added goods B. Explore more markets for exports C. Improve tourism industry D. All of above
95	CPEC has become a very important economic corridor of Pakistan and.	A. China B. Iran C. Iraq D. Afghanistan
96	The seeds of cotton bolls are removed from the threads in a machine called.	A. Spinning machine B. Drawing machine C. gin D. Carding machine
97	Cotton is processed all over Pakistan but by far the largest centre is	A. Peshawar B. Lahore C. Multan D. Karachi
98	The significant product manufacture by cottage industry are.	A. Handicrafts B. Cutlery goods C. Ceramics D. Sanitary ware
99	Handicrafts include.	A. Carpets B. Pottery C. Embroidery D. All of these
100	It is exchange of import and export of goods and services.	A. Trade B. Industry C. Immigration D. Urbanization
101	How much percentage of all exports of Pakistan are cotton products.	A. 10% B. 20% C. 30% D. 40%
102	It is to separate seeds from cotton bolls.	A. Spinning B. Weaving C. ginning D. harvesting
103	The processing of making yarn from raw cotton is called	A. Weaving B. Growing C. Spinning D. ginning
104	It is the production of cloth from yarn.	A. Ginning B. harvesting C. Weaving

		D. Spinning
105	It is a national income divided by population size.	A. Pre capita income B. Daily income C. Monthly income D. Yearly income
106	Through the development of software technology , Pakistan has been able to establish better.	A. Marketing B. Media style C. Distance learning D. All of these
107	This industry of Pakistan flourished from cottage industry	A. Sports industry B. cement industry C. Textile industry D. Steel industry
108	Pakistan has enough varieties of raw material to develop various.	A. Schools B. Houses C. Industries D. Parks
109	Main type of transport system are.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
110	Transport has large load capacity	A. Air Transport B. Water transport C. Rail Transport D. All of these
111	Highly economical mode of transportation	A. Road Transport B. Air Transport C. Water transport D. Rail Transport
112	Transport used in urgent need.	A. Rail Transport B. Air Transport C. Water Transport D. Road Transport
113	Pakistan has around kms roads.	A. 26,000 B. 270 ,000 C. 280,000 D. 290,000
114	A town depend on the rural areas to supply its needs in terms of.	A. Food B. Raw material C. Manufactured goods D. All of these
115	All types of transport are used to move goods and people from.	A. One place to another B. City to city C. Country to country D. All of these
116	It is the most common mode of transportation in logistics.	A. Roads B. Rail C. Air D. Water
117	It is used more exclusively for the largest and heaviest payload travelling across land.	A. Water B. Road C. Air D. Rail
118	Which of the following statement is correct about land transportation.	A. It is inexpensive and readily available. B. It has large load capacity C. Its operating cost is generally low. D. All of these
119	Airplanes are becoming increasingly important in.	A. Journey B. Domestic trade C. International trade D. All of these
120	It is the fastest growing and most time efficient shipping mode.	A. Water transport B. Land Transport C. Air transport D. None of these
121	Through transport system, mineral wealth of the remote regions could be.	A. Explored B. Extracted C. Sold in markets D. All of these

122	In Pakistan , there are National Highways, Motorways and strategie roods.	A. 47 B. 48 C. 49 D. 50
123	The Grand Trunk Road runs from	A. Peshawar to Lahore B. Peshawar to Karachi C. Peshawar to Islamabad D. Peshawar to Faislabad
124	In Pakistan super Highway runs from	A. Lahore of Karachi B. Karachi to Hyderabad C. Islambad to Multan D. Faislabad to Lahore
125	The Highway Pakistan and through.	A. Khyber pass B. Bolan Pass C. Khunjerab Pass D. Shandor Pass
126	Railway system in Pakistan was introduced in the Sub-Contient on may	A. 1841 B. 1851 C. 1861 D. 1871
127	There is a dense road network in	A. Sindh B. Khyber Pakhtun Khwa C. Balochistan D. Punjab
128	Keamari Seaport , Karachi is located to the of the Indus Delta on the Arabian Sea.	A. East B. West C. North D. South
129	Port Qasim is Pakistan 's second busiest seaport and handles around..... of its cargo.	A. 10% B. 20% C. 30% D. 40%
130	Gwadar port is located on the Makran Coast in.	A. Punjab B. Balochistan C. KPK D. Sindh
131	The Gwader Port area was bought by Pakistan from Oman in.	A. 1955 B. 1956 C. 1957 D. 1958
132	The Gwadar Port area was bought by Pakistan in.	A. 300 dollars B. 3000 dollars C. 30000 dollars D. 300,000 dollars
133	Gwadar Port was inaugrated on.	A. January 2005 B. February 2006 C. March 2007 D. April 2008
134	This port is very convenient maritime trade route for the countries in the East and Centred Asian States.	A. Karahi Port B. Port Qasim C. Gwadar Port D. None of these
135	HDI rnaking of Pakistan in 2021-22 was.	A. 144 B. 161 C. 151 D. 188
136	One of the best Indicator of Economic well being is.	A. Per capita GNP B. Per Capita energy consumption C. Labour force D. Life expectancy
137	Member countris of Organization for Economic Co-operatin and Development are.	A. 36 B. 37 C. 38 D. 40
138	The OECD was founded in.	A. 1971 B. 1961 C. 1959 D. 1979
139	Due to inflation purchasing power of the people.	A. Increases B. Decreases C. No change D. None of These

140	The terms have been used more or less now-a-day	A. Economic development B. Economic Growth C. Economic progress D. All of these
141	It means a change in national income.	A. Economic progress B. Economic growth C. Economic development D. None of these
142	It may be conceived of in terms of a rise in per capita income.	A. Economic progress B. Economic growth C. Economic development D. a and b both
143	Most of the economists differentiate rich and poor nations by this measure.	A. Per Capita GNP B. Per capita energy consumption C. Percentage of labour force in primary activities D. All of these
144	This measure seems the best indicator of economic well-being.	A. Per capita energy consumption B. Per Capita GNP C. Percentage of labour force in primary activities. D. None of these
145	It is obtained by dividing total national income to the nation's population.	A. Per capita energy consumption B. Percentage of labour force in primary activities C. Per Capita GNP D. EDI
146	It is a summary of measure of average achievements in key dimensions of human development.	A. EDI B. OECD C. HDI D. GNP
147	Consumers have more money to buy goods and services when inflation is.	A. Low B. High C. Controlled D. Ends
148	If inflation is controlled and at reasonable levels, the economy of a country.	A. grows B. can suffer C. May prosper D. All of these
149	It has a negative impact on the development of the country.	A. Inflation B. Unemployment C. Employment D. Low investment
150	Which of the following measures are increasingly being used in agriculture.	A. Chemical fertilizers B. Plant protection measure C. Improved seeds D. All of these
151	Adequate quantity is considered at least 2400 available calories per person.	A. Weekly B. Daily C. Monthly D. Yearly
152	Adequate protein supply is attained if at least grams of protein are available per person daily.	A. 40 B. 50 C. 60 D. 70
153	Which of the following organ of the human body is being transplanted from the dead into the living.	A. Eye B. Heart C. Kidneys D. All of these
154	People living in developing countries have.	A. Low life expectancy B. High infant mortality C. a and b D. None of these
155	The science of systematic knowledge of the industrial art is called.	A. Space science B. Ecology C. Technology D. Zoology
156	Which of the following is reflecting modern techniques.	A. Rail way and roads B. Shipping C. Air communication D. All of these

157	Population of less developed countries face.	A. Rapid natural population growth B. Poor educational levels and skills C. Poor health standards D. All of these
158	Which of the following is not a problem of high developed countries.	A. Poor mineal and agriculturla resources. B. Low levels of local innovation C. Poverty and low levels of savings D. All of these
159	Which of the followingis a part of less developed countries.	A. Low borrowing rates from outsides B. Use of savings in unproductive things C. Politicla disturbance D. All of these
160	Which of the given measures is often used to determine rich and poor nations.	A. Life expectancy B. Food Supply C. Low rate of population growth D. All of these